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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/827,097	04/19/2004	Richard N. Codos	010758-9012-00	1465
<div>7590 01/19/2007 Martin L. Stern Michael Best & Friedrich LLP Two Prudential Plaza 180 North Stetson Avenue, Suite 2000 Chicago, IL 60601</div>			<div>EXAMINER TRAN, LY T</div> <div>ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER 2853</div>	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		01/19/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/827,097

Applicant(s)

CODOS, RICHARD N.

Examiner

Ly T. TRAN

Art Unit

2853

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 November 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,9,12,27,31,32,34-40 and 45-53 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 36 and 37 is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,9,12,27,31,34,38,39,41-53 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 35 and 40 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Note: Amendment filed 11/9/06 has been entered. The new rejection is follow.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1, 9, 12, 27, 31, 34, 39, 48, 50-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Principe (EP 1108553A1) in view of Jackson (New cold-curing high performance UV system) and Clearly (USPN 6,616,355).

With respect to claims 1, 9, 12, 27, 31, 34, 48, 39, 50, 51, Principe discloses:

- Substrate support defining a substrate supporting plane (fig.1: element 11)
- At least one ink jet print head on the carriage (Fig.1: element 12)
- Moving a print head carriage (14) having an ink jet print head thereon approximately parallel to a substrate
- Jetting ink from the heads across the predetermined distance onto the surface of the substrate (fig.1)
- at least one UV lamp (20, 21) on the carriage (14) sufficiently close to the ink jet print head and the UV lamp being configured to emit sufficient UV

energy to substantially cure the ink jetted onto the substrate(fig.1,
Abstract)

- two UV lamps (fig.1: element 20, 21), one positioned on the carriage (14) at each side of the print heads (12) so that one leads the print head and one tails the print head as the carriage moves on in either of two opposite directions on the track
- controller is operate to activate the UV lamp and the lamp is moveable relative to the plane and maintain focus of UV light from the printhead on ink jetted onto the surface of the substrate (abstract).

However, Nagasaka fails to teach cold UV curing head and cold UV includes a limited bandwidth UV source, a reflector, power consumption of at least 200 watts per linear inch and vacuum source to apply a vacuum to the substrate to help maintain a distance between the substrate and a print head.

Jackson teaches using cold UV to curing ink (page 8), reflector (page 8, figure 1), and power consumption of at least 200 watts per linear inch (Page 8: column 3). Since Jackson teaches using the cold UV to cure the ink, the substrate have to deform as it move in direction of print head and since the combination teach the UV cold, the same UV light would achieve the same effect such as to freeze the ink on the surface of the substrate without impinging radiation that would materially deform the substrate.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made as modify to use cold UV as taught as Jackson. The motivation of doing so is to improve product quality.

Clearly teaches vacuum source to apply a vacuum to the substrate to help maintain a distance between the substrate and a print head (Column 3: line 50-55).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply a vacuum to the substrate as taught by Clearly. The motivation of doing so is to prevent the substrate fall off the platen/support member.

2. Claim 38 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nagasaka (JP 63062733) in view of Cleary (USPN 6,616,355) and Jackson (New cold-curing high performance UV system) as applied to claim 31 above, further in view of Anon (Taming UV temperature).

However, Cleary (355) fails the power consumption of at least 125 watts per linear inch.

Anon teach the power consumption of at least 125 watts per linear inch (page 19).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made as modify to have the power consumption of at least 125 watts per linear inch as taught by Anon. The motivation of doing is to obtain more economy curing.

3. Claims 45, 47, 48, 52 and 53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Principe (EP 1108553A1) in view of Jackson (New cold-curing high performance UV system), Clearly (USPN 6,616,355) and Rae (GB 2,258,296).

With respect to claim 45,47,48, 52 and 53, Principe discloses:

- A print head carriage (fig.1: element 14)
- A printhead (12) coupled to and movable with the carriage (14) to different positions with respect to the deformable substrate and configured to jet ink onto the substrate
- two UV lamp (20, 21) on the carriage (14) sufficiently close to the ink jet print head (12) and the UV lamp being configured to emit sufficient UV energy to substantially cure the ink jetted onto the substrate
- Moving a print head carriage (14) having an ink jet print head (12) thereon approximately parallel to a substrate (Fig.1)

However, Nagasaka fails to teach using the cold UV, reflector, cooling system configured to take heat away from the UV lamp, filtering undesired energy, vacuum for holding the substrate and emit light of at least 200 watts per linear inch.

Jackson teaches using cold UV to curing ink (page 8), reflector (page 8, figure 1), and power consumption of at least 200 watts per linear inch (Page 8: column 3). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made as modify to use cold UV as taught as Jackson. The motivation of doing so is to improve product quality.

Clearly teaches vacuum source to apply a vacuum to the substrate to help maintain a distance between the substrate and a print head (Column 3: line 50-55).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to apply a vacuum to the substrate as taught by Clearly. The motivation of doing so is to prevent the curling of the substrate.

Rae teaches reflector (fig. 1: element 1), cooling system (element 8) configured to take heat away from the curing head, filtering undesired energy.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the cooling system as taught by Rae. The motivation of doing so is enable the lamp to be operated at lower outputs without loss of stability.

4. Claim 32 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Principe (EP 1108553A1) in view of Jackson (New cold-curing high performance UV system) and Clearly (USPN 6,616,355) as applied to claim 31 above, further in view of Pelletier (USPN 5,447,758).

The combination of Principe, Jackson and clearly disclose the claimed invention except that printing on the substrate such that printing on the paper instead of cardboard. Pelletier shows that paper and cardboard is an equivalent structure known in the art. Therefore, because paper and cardboard were art recognized equivalents at the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to substitute cardboard for paper for the same purpose such as using as a printing medium.

5. Claim 49 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Principe (EP 1108553A1) in view of Jackson (New cold-curing high performance UV system) and Clearly (USPN 6,616,355) and Rae (GB 2,258,296) as applied to claim 45 above, further in view of Pelletier (USPN 5,447,758).

The combination of Principe, Jackson, clearly and Rae disclose the claimed invention except that printing on the substrate such that printing on the paper instead of cardboard. Pelletier shows that paper and cardboard is an equivalent structure known in the art. Therefore, because paper and cardboard were art recognized equivalents at the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to substitute cardboard for paper for the same purpose such as using as a printing medium.

Allowable Subject Matter

6. Claims 36, and 37 are allowed.

7. Claims 35 and 40 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Claims 35 and 40 are allowable over prior art of record because at least prior art have not been found to anticipate or teach a fluid cooling system coupled to the reflector.

Conclusion


Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ly T. TRAN whose telephone number is 571-272-2155. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (7:30am-5pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Meier can be reached on 571-272-2149. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

LT

Jan. 11/07


STEPHEN MEIER
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER